THE NEW CANADIAN

An Independent Organ for Canadians of Japanese Origin

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[J]apanese-born Doctor Charges "Economic Discrimination"

TORONTO.—A Charge of "economic discrimination" against Ontario College of Physicians and Surgeons in barring at [...] 100 qualified, foreign-born doctors from private practice—[k]eep doctors' fees high and hospital labor cheap — was made [...] week by a Japanese-born physician, Dr. Susumu Sekiguchi.

He was joined by 3 other foreign-born doctors, two Indians [...] a Turk.

All have several years' advanced training and work in Toronto [hosp]itals.

They claim there are possibly as many as 180 immigrant doctors, mainly Asians, being refused permission to set up practice and accept private fees in Ontario.

Last Saturday, Dr. Lawrence Wilson of Kingston, president of the Ontario College of Physicians and Surgeons, said many foreign-born doctors aren't licensed to practice in Ontario because their undergraduate training isn't up to Canadian standards.

"I can understand their chagrin but the College must assess the quality of foreign medical schools and students in the light of our responsibility to potential patients," Dr. Wilson said.

Dr. Sekiguchi, a Japanese-trained hematologist, and Dr. Vartar Aynaciyan, a Turkish stomach specialist, said the College told them their undergraduate medical training is inadequate. It refused to give them an enabling certificate, allowing them to take the Medical College of Canada exam.

Passing the exam permits a doctor to practise anywhere in Canada—except Ontario.

The Ontario college can still refuse a license to practise.

"The Ontario College just doesn't want other doctors around," said Dr. K. S. Baichwal, 35, an Indian-born heart surgeon at Toronto Western Hospital. "With fewer doctors, the present ones earn more money."

Dr. Baichwal, with a surgical degree from the Royal College of Medicine, Edinburgh, makes $5,600 a year.

Dr. Baichwal said he came to Canada from England in 1962 after being told by Canadian officials of the "great need" for medical specialists in Canada.

He noted that while the Ontario college said his training was "inadequate," he had no problem in getting a certificate in thoracic surgery from the Ro-

(Cont. on Page 8)

[W]ife Of Consul [...] Saiki To Draw [...]g Ticket At Picnic

[T]ORONTO. — This year's Ja[pan]ese Canadian Cultural Cen[tre's] Annual Trip To Japan raf[fle] will be drawn at the Toronto [...]A Picnic Sunday, July 4th [at] Poplar Park, Caledon East by [the] wife of the Japan Consul, [Mrs.] S. Saiki. She will be in at[ten]dance with her husband.

[To]urists In Japan [G]et Commentary [In] Ten Languages

[T]OKYO. — Commentaries in [ten] languages are available to [pas]sengers on the bus service [of] the Fuji Kyuko Company on [the] Tokyo-Nagoya-Kobe and To[kyo]-Fuji Lakes-Hakone runs.

[P]assengers riding the motor[coac]hes may tune in—via ear[phon]es—to explanations of the [pass]ing scene in any of the fol[lowing] languages: E n g l i s h, [Fren]ch, German, Italian, Spanish, [Rus]sian, Chinese, Malayan, Hin[dus]tani and Japanese.

[Ja]n. Lifts Import [Re]strictions Some [Ja]panese Goods

[T]OKYO. — Canada has agreed [to] lift import restrictions on [Jap]anese canvas shoes and rain [...]wear, the Japanese Foreign [Min]istry announced.

[C]anada also agreed on increas[es] [o]f three to 30 percent in the [quot]as of certain other com[modi]ties on which Japan main[tain]s voluntary export restric[tions], the ministry said.

[F]ollowing are new Japanese [...] quotas (increases from [the] preceding year in parenthe[ses]):

[...] tubes—3,008,000 (four [perc]ent up).

[Tr]ansistor radios — 485,000 [...] percent up).

[...] tableware—842,000 doz. (five percent up).

[Pol]yester button — 1,365,000 [...]s (five percent up).

[...]—no figures were an[nounc]ed, but the ministry said [...] will be increased by [...] percent.

[...] on staple fibre blouses [and] staple fibre shirts, previous[ly] [in]cluded in the category of synthetic fibre products, [h]as removed from the re[stric]ted list.

[The] voluntary restriction sys[tem] has been in force for the [past] eight years to avoid dis[rupt]ing the Canadian market.

Meilus Met By N.C.'s K. Tsuyuki

TOKYO. — Canada's first immigration counsellor to Japan, Mr. Vitus Meilus and his wife were greeted here at Haneda Airport by newsmen on their arrival June 19th.

Mr. Meilus told The New Canadian's Tokyo correspondent, Mr. K. Tsuyuki that he intends to send the best skilled labor and technicians to Canada.

"I am fully supported by the Japanese Canadians throughout the country," said Meilus. He requested the aid and cooperation of Mr. Tsuyuki and The New Canadian.

Hideaki Inagaki, 26, a Pottery Expert ....

First Japan Immigrant From Brazil Arrives In Toronto

By T. UMEZUKI

TORONTO.—On Monday, June 28th a young Japanese pottery expert arrived in Toronto's Malton Airport from Sao Paulo, Brazil to become the first skilled Japanese immigrant from South America. He is 26-year-old Hideaki Inagaki originally from Miye Prefecture.

Last spring, on reading about Canada opening its doors to skilled Japanese immigrants in a Brazilian-Japanese newspaper, he contacted The New Canadian for information about immigration procedures and asked us to aid him. Since his early school days, Inagaki has always been facinated with Canada and wished to come here.

His application to enter Canada was officially entered through the Canadian Consulate in Sao Paulo in August. Since his destination was Toronto, his case was chiefly handled by the Immigration Branch, Dept. of Citizenship and Immigration in Toronto.

It took Inagaki some 10 months, after passing through all the various procedures and a medical examination, to receive his final visa. There are a couple of similar cases pending. According to Inagaki many Japanese in Brazil are eager and interested in getting more information on Canada.

Because of the long length of the waiting period in acquiring the visa, the Citizenship and Immigration Department issued a warning to prospective immigrants to Canada:

"On no account should you give up your present employment or dispose of property or personal possessions, with a view to proceeding to Canada, until you have received word that you have complied with the Canadian Immigration Medical and other requirements."

Mr. Inagaki is a graduate of M i y e Prefecture Technical School's Pottery Department. Soon after his graduation, he went to Brazil and worked at a pottery and tile company in Sao Paulo for 7 years. His experience in this field should aid the Regional Settlement Supervisor to locate a position for him.

Kind Japanese Canadian Hunted By Kyoto Mayor

KYOTO.—The Mayor of Kyoto does not forget a friend.

This week, he asked the Japan Foreign Affairs Department to aid in his long search for a Japanese Canadian who befriended him some 15 years ago while travelling on a plane from Vancouver to Toronto.

Mayor Gizo Takayama, then a representative of Japan to the M.A.R. conference at Mackinac Island in Michigan, happened to be the only Japanese on board the plane. This Nisei, whose name and address he misplaced, boarded the flight and started a pleasant conversation with him. The Nisei ordered his food, drinks and aided his passage to the States before bidding him a fond farewall.

This kind Japanese Canadian is requested to get in touch with the good mayor of Kyoto, through the Japan Consulate General in Toronto.

L. Kadohama Shares Coveted Award

MERRIT, B.C. — One of the most coveted Secondary school awards in this area will be shared this year by a Japanese Canadian student, Linda Kadohama. She and Donald Guichon were presented with the John Dalton trophy by the town mayor, Allan Collett.

The trophy is presented to the Grade 12 student who has contributed most to the school life and who has also maintained a high scholastic standing.

Principal R. Turnbull said the choice had narrowed down to these two students and he could not decide between them.

Japan Canary At Jazzfest

TOKYO. — Pert Meiko Hirota will be the first Japanese jazz singer to take part in the Newport Jazz Festival when she appears on the same stage with such noted artists as Duke Ellington, Buddy Rich and many others.

Search For Unknown Actress For James Bond Flick

TOKYO. — Eon Production, the producer of James Bond films, will start filming "You Never Live Twice," Ian Fleming's only story based in Japan, in Tokyo and Kyushu late next year.

George Ornstein, director of Eon Production, said in making the announcement recently that the principal actress to co-star with Sean Connery in the film will be picked from among Japanese amateur talents.

"Our policy is not to speak to a well-known actress but to find a new girl and to make her into a lead role, as we did with "Goldfinger," said Ornstein at a Tokyo Hilton Hotel press conference.

On Survey Trip

Ornstein, who came here for a preliminary survey for shooting of "You Never Live Twice," and for merchandising of the license to use the name "James Bond" here, said however, that his production would not go into partnership with any of the Japanese movie companies.

"You Never Live Twice" will be the seventh film based on Fleming's works, after the first three films already released.

Douglas M. Kenrick of the Douglas Kenrick (Far East), Ltd., the Tokyo merchandising agent for Eon Production, said he has applied for the James Bond name patent here. However, he said, it would take some time before Japan is flooded with commodities, from shoes to men's toiletries, pending the government approval on the patent right.

Who Needs A Wallet?

"Dial A Drink"

TOKYO.—This is the way the Asahi Evening News describes Tokyo's new "Dial a drink" loan system:

"The bar is intimate. The girl behind it is beautiful . . . but you're down to your last ten yen.

"What to do? Panic? Rob the men's room attendant? or — perish the thought — go home?

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Great Nisei Weightlifter Tom Kono Announces Retirement After Meet

LOS ANGELES.—The great Tommy Kono, who holds 26 world records in weightlifting, announced his retirement from active competition after failing to win his division crown as a light heavyweight at the AAU championships.

Kono had two tries to win and nearly made it in the final effort. As the crowd cheered wildly he got halfway through his lift and tumbled backwards.

"This is the time to retire," he said shortly afterwards. "The light-heavyweight division is in good hands with Gary Cleveland and Joe Puleso and I've been at it long enough."

Kono's career has been an illustrious one.

He took up weightlifting in Tule Lake Relocation Centre as a therapy for a childhood illness and went on to become the strongest man in the world.

Born in the Sacramento area he moved to Hawaii after winning the Olympic title in 1952 to operate a health food store and to instruct young weightlifting aspirants.

During the past few years he has been one of the top nominees for the Sullivan Award, the highest award presented to an amateur athlete in the U.S. He was also honored by National JACL as one of the Nisei of the Biennium in 1958.

Baehr Of JC Cultural Centre Nisei Karate Club Honored

TORONTO.—Mr. Frank Baehr, diligent assistant-instructor of the Japanese Canadian Cultural Centre's Nisei Karate Club, was honored with a party in his honor last week by grateful students at the Centre. He will be leaving for Japan soon to learn the Japanese way of life, philosophy, and to further his study of karate.

Mr. Baehr plans to stay for a year or two.

He was given high praise for his efforts by Mr. Mas Tsuruoka, 5th-dan, "Father of Canadian Karate", Mr. Bob Kadoguchi, Executive Director of the J.C. Cultural Centre, also praised the effort and attitude of this German-born karateka.

Mr. Yoshihiro Kaneko, chief of the Japan National Tourist Organization, also spoke at the affair. He is a black belt karateka who first started his training at Keio University in Tokyo. He was accompanied by his assistant Mr. George Ohori.

Later, Mr. Tsuruoka and Black Belt instructor, Mr. Roy Higo, presented diplomas and belts to the members of the Nisei Karate Club.

* * *

LATE REPORT. Mr. Frank Baehr is reported to have suddenly taken ill and is now confined in St. Michael's Hospital. Friends wishing him a quick recovery can contact him in Room 450 A. South, or by phoning 362-4481, Extension 6158.

SPORTS

National Karate Assoc. Magazine Now Available To General Public

TORONTO.—Karate now has an official magazine.

The National Karate Association recently released the first "Spring" issue of their quarterly, Karate World and is now accepting orders at 50 cents per magazine.

This magazine is the official voice of the National Karate Association whose associate clubs cover Canada and the United States. Editor is Margaret Hauser, whose journalistic career has been in association with some of the most widely circulated newspapers in the world.

Aside from the latest karate news, techniques, philosophy, etc., an illustrated step-by-step kata by Dr. T. Chitose, 10th-dan, is included as an added feature in the spring issue.

Karate World can be purchased by writing to: "Karate World," 782 Yonge Street, 3rd-floor, Toronto, Ont.

Revival In Car Racing Begins In Japan

TOKYO.—The revival of auto racing in Japan is sparking automobile manufacturers' interest in producing racers.

Growing interest stems from the re-scheduling of several car races including the Japan Grand Prix Auto Race for next spring. This year's Grand Prix meet was cancelled following reports of publicity exploitation by the car manufacturers involved.

With racing fever at a new pitch, manufacturers are sending their drivers overseas for advanced training as well as engaging foreign mechanics. The manufacturers hope these mechanics will improve the speed efficiency of their touring and grand touring models. Some car makers are even reported developing full-fledged racers.

In July the All-Japan Automobile Championship Race will be held at the Funabashi Circuit. Three other rallies officially recognised by the Japan Automobile Federation will also be staged at the Suzuka Circuit.

The hope is that such races will help produce faster Japanese built autos. Faster and more manoeuverable passenger cars are in great demand on account of the rapid development of super highways in Japan.

Karateka's Kiais Pierce Queen's Pk. Sunday Mornings

TORONTO. -- If visitors to Toronto Queen's Park are startled out of a Sunday morning reverie by the roaring 'kiai' of a few dozen white-clad warriors — they don't seem to mind very much. Indeed, judging by the clicking of shutters and whirring of movie cameras, the spectacle of Tsuruoka Dojo karateka going through a two-hour open air practice session — appears to be of absorbing interest.

The outdoor class of men, women and children is personally supervised by Tsuruoka sensei 5th-dan, assisted by Monty Guest, shodan, and Fred Boyko, ikkyu. Warm-up exercises are followed by kata, self-defense and sparring techniques. — M.H.

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ベトナム戰記(二六)

開高 健

妻なき狙撃者!
ジャングル戦(十)

午前二時。

眠れないのでラスカー大尉と秋元キャパの三人がぼそぼそ話しあっているところへチュウ歩兵少尉がやつてきた。昼食の時にトランジスタ・ラジオで流行歌を聞いていた童顔の少尉である。少年時代に彼はベトミン軍に参加して獨立戦争を戦かい、連絡や諜報の仕事に命をかけたのだそうだ。獨立戦争が終り、一九五四年のジュネーヴ協定後、ホー・チ・ミンが北のハノイに去ると、彼は政府軍の軍隊に入つた。そして今度はベトコンを相手に戦いだしたのである。將兵にも兵にもこういう経歴の人は多いようである。

「……ところで」

私が少尉に聞いた。

「グエン・フウ・トウは一般民衆のなかで評判はいいのですか?」

「グエン・フウ・トウ? グエン・フウ・トウつて、誰です?」

「ベトコンのナンバー・ワン指導者ですよ。議長です」

「はじめて聞きました」

「民族解放戦線の評議会の議長です」

「民族解放戦線? 民族解放戦線つて、何のことで

「ベトコンのことです。彼らは自分達をそう呼んでいます」

「へへえ。それは知らなかつたです。民族解放戦線、民族解放戦線……」

少尉は口のなかでひくく"ナショナル・リベレイション・フロント"、"ナショナル・リベレイション・フロント"とつぶやいた。それは確かに初めてものを知つたときに人がする口調であると思われた。トボケているとは思えなかつた。

熱心な中學生みたいなチュウ少尉の小さくて黒い、すこしかしげた頭の影を眺めながら私は声がだせないくらい驚いていた。この國にはふしぎなことが多いけれど、いつたいこれはどういうことだ。文盲の一兵卒ならいざ知らず、この少尉は砦ではいつも砂袋を積んだ作戦室で地圖を相手に仕事をしているのである。隊のなかでは機敏で沈着な、反射の速い、なかなか頼もしい青年將校なのである。それが何年となく毎日戦い續けている相手の指導者の名も知らず、つづりも知らず、正しい名称も知らないというのである。秋元キャパと私は思わず暗がりで顔を見合わせた。彼もひくくうなつたきり声がでなくなつていた。

この戦争は政府側の負けだ。ハッキリ、そうきまつた。疑たはうがよさそうだ!……

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トロント市会、公園課、トロント音樂士協会及びスター紙共催の下に左記の通り音樂祭りを擧行致します。

●七月四日(日)――△於ハイパーク…午後二時半、トロント市交響樂團。午後五時半、オルガン演奏。△於キューガーデンズ…午後二時半、四八番ハイランダー軍樂團。△於共進会場…午後八時、コンサート。

●七月五日(月)――△於ラムスデン公園…午後八時半スクエア・ダンス。

●七月六日(火)――△於アラン・ガーデン…ローヤル連隊樂團。△於ウスター公園…スクエア・ダンス。

●七月七日(水)――△於リバーデール公園…午後八時フーテナニー。四つのグループ。△於モナーク公園…午後八時半、スクエア・ダンス。

●七月八日(木)――△於エグリントン公園…午後七時半、デキシーランド音樂。於フイリップス廣場(市廳前)…午後八時、コスモポリタン・コンサート。△於ハイパーク…午後八時半、スクエア・ダンス。△於キューピーチ…午後八時半、スクエア・ダンス。

●七月九日(金)――於リバーデール公園…午後八時半(人工氷上で)ラウンド・ダンス。

●七月十日(土)――ウイローデール公園…午後八時、州總督付騎馬兵樂團。

●七月十一日(日)――於ハイパーク…午後二時半、クイーンズ・オウン銃隊樂團。午後五時半、オルガン演奏。△於キューガーデン…午後二時半、ガリソン

秋紅葉の訪日觀光團 募集

今秋は紅葉の絶好の時期を選び訪日觀光團を組織致す事に相成りました。特に今回は戦後日本の大觀光地として大發展を致しおります北海道の温泉郷を初めて觀光致す事になりました。御友人お誘い合せ是非御参加下さいますよう御案内申し上げます。なお御希望の方には引續き大阪より豪華な関西汽船で四國、九州方面六日間の觀光もして頂きますよう準備致しおります。

●出發期日――十月三日午後三時。CPAL・ジェット機にてバンクーバー空港出發。

●團費――◇飛行運賃、八百四十七弗◇内地觀光費、三百九十八弗(東京、日光、札幌、定山溪、洞爺、登別温泉、箱根、熱海、名古屋、伊勢、大阪、奈良京都旅行費及び東京・札幌間往復飛行運賃を含む)◇四國・九州方面六日間の觀光費、百六十八弗(高松、別府、阿蘇、熊本、雲仙、長崎、宮島、江田島、廣島)

●滞日期間――自由。お帰りはCPAL機でバンクーへ直行か、或はハワイ、ロサンゼルス、サンフランシスコ經由で歸つて頂けます。

●別送荷物――船便送りのお荷物は九月一日までに左記へお送り下されば二百斤まで無料で横濱までお送り致します。

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●訪日手續――經驗深い當社で御取扱い致します。

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移民の第一號

ト市着した稲垣英明さん(二六)

南米ブラジル国在住の日系青年が、カナダへの技能移住者として六月二十八日トロントに到着した。三重縣生れの稲垣英明氏(二六)で、同縣四日市工業高等學校窯業課卒業の陶磁器工、七年前からブラジル国サン・パウロの陶磁器・タイル製造會社に就職していたが、もともと學校時代からカナダに心をひかれていたのに、昨春、カナダが日本人技能移民を招致することになつたのを同地の日本字新聞で知り、南米ニューカナデアンに連絡して情報や援助を求め、昨年八月に正式に移住許可方の申請書を出して手續していたのが最近完了し、去る二十六日サン・パウロを出發、ニューヨークに一日滞在して今週月曜日午后モールトン空港に到着したのである。ブラジルにいる日系人で此の種の手續きをしている人やカナダ移住の希望を表明している日系人はまだ他にもあるが、稲垣青年はブラジルからの日系人技能移住者第一号となつたわけである。

稲垣氏のカナダ入国申請書はサン・パウロのカナダ領事館を通して提出したのであるが目的地をトロント方面としてあつた關係上、同氏の申請書はトロントの移民館で取扱い、到着後の就職口の斡旋も移民館内のその方面の係りがしておりこれまでの仕事の經驗が役立つて適當な働き場所が得られると期待されている。

△稲垣氏の場合は、入國を正式に申請してから身体検査等もふくめて一切の手續きは十カ月目に完了して[illegible]入国できたかそれは一つの例になるものであるが、オタワ政府移民省が出している"移住手引"の中にも"一切の手續きが完了したという通知があるまでは、現在の仕事口を離れたり、資産等の處分を早まってはいけない"と注意している。

十五年前 二世の親切忘れず

高山京都市長がさがし求む

一九五一年六月、ミシガン州マキノー島で行われた道徳再武装会議に日本代表の一人として參加した現在京都市長の高山義三氏に、晩市からトロント空港まで旅客機内で同席したカナダ二世が、なにくれとなく世話した。

その時の親切に對して改めてお禮を申し述べたいが名前も住所もわからないので、ぜひさがしてみて下さい、という依頼状が同市長からト市總領事館にとどいた。

十五年前のことなのでもう忘れてしまっているかも[illegible]れないが、もしか自分であつたと考える方は總領事館まで通知してほしいとのことである。高山市長は外国を一人旅して、親切にされた日系カナダ人のことが忘れられず、ト市空港でさようならと別れたきりなのがいつも氣になり、せめてお禮の言葉を改めて言いたいという願いなのである。

ビーシー州の果樹産業援助

【オタワ】ヘイズ農業大臣はビーシー州奥地のフルーツ産業の冷害に對し、オタワと州が分担して援助することを考慮していると今週記者の質問に答えた。同州のフルーツ産業はオタワ當局に援助方を要請しており(ヘイズ大臣もこれを安當と認めている。

ト市協野遊

△ト市協主催のピクニックは明日曜午前九時からポプラ・パーク(東カレドン)で行われるが、當日は齋木總領事夫妻も參加する筈で、會館のラッフルのチュウセンは齋木夫人によつて行われることになつている。場所はマルトン空港前のハイウエーを北上すれば「市協野遊」のサインが掲げられてあるのでそれにしたがえばつく。

△ト市とハ市共催の日系聖公会ピクニックは來る十八日(日)、例年通りラサール・パークで行われる。会費は大人五十仙、高齢者と子供は無料。

レジャイナ市 日系ドクター

【レジャイナ】當市生れで昨年も市のマギル醫大を卒業後、オスカーソン大學病院でインターンを終えた大橋ジャック氏(二五)は今回日系人としては當市最初の市立病院勤めのドクターになつた。同氏は大橋兼吉氏夫妻の四男である。

晩市國風詩吟會

【晩市】国風流詩吟の宗家雨宮国風師から五月一日付でバンクーバー国風会々員の進級及び昇格免狀が米國風會主席師範桑田国蓉師のもとに送達されたので、桑田師はこのほど來晩、左の人々に免狀を授與し、宗家よりの激勵の言葉を傳達した。

風號　鮫島武風　竹田利風
國號　原田國亭　内田國稜
皆傳　重岡國楠

なお、ステブストン国風會には來秋、三名の代師範と多數の進級昇格の免狀が傳達されると。

東京各紙 怒りの聲あぐ

東京の各新聞はいずれも川崎市に起こつた分譲住宅地の土砂くずれによる惨害を写眞入りで大きく扱つている。『災害は經濟の發展につれて發展するのに、それを防ぐ施設と技術が遅れている』『政府の住宅政策の遅れ、土地政策の不在が續く限り、その種の悲劇の續發をくいとめることはできない』(讀賣社說)『黒いなだれは宅地造成というブームがつくり出した新しい惡魔である』(讀賣編集手帖)といつた怒りの聲が各新聞に現われている。

『やつと小さな家を買い移り住んで一年、善良な勤め人とその家族を生きうめにして殺したのはだれであるか』(朝日天聲人語)『災害は忘れたころにやつてくるというが、神奈川縣では三十六年の豪雨で三百余カ所のがけくずれがあり、六十一人が死んでいる。こんないやなことわざは、できるかぎりで忘れてしまいたい』(毎日余錄)といつたことばに國民感情が表されている。(東京時事通信)

人事消息

■死亡

▲ハ市の中西信子氏(六二)は腦溢血のため六月九日夜市内ヘンダーソン病院で死去。十一日アッセンション教会でロビンソン、スタート兩司祭、アーチディカン・ワーラス博士により告別式を執行した。

▲オ州コックスビルの島野慶四郎氏(五四)は六月十三日、自動車事故のため入院、十四日午后死亡した。十六日ト市日系人合同教會で則末牧師により告別式を執行した。

追加 村上照夫氏死亡廣告中に叔父、叔母、在ロンドン永田嘉一、同和子を追加いたします。

短歌募集

△題　雜詠(二首以内)
△選者　中野雨情
△締切　七月三十一日
△入選歌には御賞贈呈
△投稿先　Kisaragi Club Bunka-Bu, 417 Dundas Street West, Toronto 2-B, Ont.

水無月句會七月例會俳句募集

△期日　七月三十日
△句題　『端居』
△出句　二句
△選者　湖舟
△締切　七月二十日
△投句所　Mrs. H. Hamade, 35 DeForest Road, Toronto 3, Ont.

妻 信子(山口縣出身)(六十二歳)儀

腦溢血のため六月八日夜ハミルトン市(ヘンダーソン病院に入院加療中の處醫藥の効なく翌九日午後一時半永眠いたしました事を生前厚知の皆様に謹告申し上げます。追つて十一日アッセンション教會に於てロビンソン、スタート兩司祭およびアーチディカン・ワーラス博士司式の下に告別式を執行致しました際には御多忙中にも拘らず御參列下されかつまた丁重な弔辞、弔電過分なる供花、花料等の御芳志を頂き誠に有難く厚く御禮申し上げます。一々拜上の上御禮申し述ぶべきが本意ですが、取込中御尊名伺いもれもある事と存じ、略儀ながら紙上を以て厚く御禮申し上げます。

喪主　中西元曉
在日本　中西勇
高岡利邦
妻イーディス
高岡芳朗
妻マスミ
高岡眞澄
妻艶子
大堀丈治
妻早苗
孫一同
ハミルトン日系人聖公会
ハミルトン生長の家誌友会

月ぎめ雜誌(毎月入手出来る雑誌には)

●主要雜誌リスト—△大衆向き…小說現代、小說クラブ、讀切クラブ、小說の泉、讀切雜誌、讀切傑作クラブ、讀切時選集、大衆小說、時代小說、剣豪列傳集、讀切文庫、讀切實話、讀切讀物、オール讀物別冊ニュース特報、推理ストーリー、世界の秘境、實異の記錄△映畫物…平凡、明星△婦人物…主婦の友、婦人クラブ、主婦と生活、婦人生活、婦人公論、婦人の友△総合及び文學…中央公論、世界、文藝春秋、新潮、小說新潮、群像、文藝朝日、日本△專門雜誌…ベースボール、相撲、アサヒカメラ、カメラ毎日、英文アジアシーン、キリスト△各種週刊誌

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來年出版する 移民讀本 緒言

在米 加納生

加納久憲師が、移民讀本巻の一の筆を進めていられることは五月末に報じたところであるが、次はこの本の緒言である。

——梅月生

×

本年で私は七十七才になる。アメリカ生活も満五十年となる。これを思うと、永い間の神様の御恩に對し人様からの御親切に對し感謝を覚えるのである。

各地の新聞雑誌に載つている死亡廣告を見ると、日白人は併しく、大抵七十から七十五までに、上なる国に召されているから、私の順番も近いことではないであろう。それで多年宿望の移民讀本が遺稿にならぬ様に書いたのである。

この移民讀本は、新たに日本から海外に雄飛せんとする若い人々のため、幾分でも参考になればよいと思つて書いたのである。内容は二十章に分けて述べているが、單に移民に必要な常識を思うままに書いたにすぎない。然し、その記述するところを、よく理解するには、著者の世界觀・人生觀・哲學・信仰・移民を志願した理由・學歴・移民地に於ける生活等を一と通り知つて置くのが便宜と思われる。

一九六一年の秋、私は妻と共に、初めて祖国日本を訪れて、今は亡き両親の墓に詣で、親戚知友に對して、永い間の疎遠を謝し、その交誼を深謝した。その訪日四十日のある日、東京丸の内に事務所のある内外情勢調査会から招かれて、帝国ホテルの孔雀の間において講演する光榮を與えられた。同會はその講演を小冊子に印刷し、講演シリーズ一六九號、在米生活四十五年として、會員その他に配布した。それは在米同胞の歴史でもあるから、移民志願の若いお方に讀んで頂きたく思うのである。

よく人様から、どうして移民を志願して、苦難の途を態々選んだか、どうして移民問題に趣味を持つ様になつたかと問われることがあるが、それは神の御攝理によるというのが私の答えである。私の知かからざる一生の中で起つた大小の事件の中で一番大きいことは私が高校時代クリスチャンになつたことであろう。もし私が基督を知らざりしならば、神の聲もきこえず、アメリカに移民することもなく、又、この移民讀本も世に出なかつたことであろう。

人間が基督を知ることは神の發見であり、人生の一大革命であり、更生である。

私は大正四年（一九一五年）頃東大の學生であつたが、或日、矢作榮藏博士が、農政學の講義の折、人口・土地・食糧の問題を述べられた時私は計らずも天來の聲を聽取した。『汝海外に雄飛せよ』と。これが私の渡米の一動機である。それから卒業するまで誰にも相談せず、祈りつつ準備を進めた。

大正五年（一九一六年）私は大學を卒えて、その秋渡米し、ネブラスカ大學の大學院に入り、農業經濟學を專攻し、副として畜産學と機械學を選んだ。今はコロラドに隠退したが、四十有余年ネブラスカに住んでいた。その間農業勞働者となり、小作人となり、自作農となつて三百英加の土地を所有耕作した。ネブラスカ日本人協會會長に選ばれて二十年その任にあつた。又農林省囑託ともなつた。農村更生運動に微力を致した。排日問題が奇縁となつて米国聖公会との關係が出來、三十一年間、日白人の教化に當つた。

一九五七年全ての公職を辭し、ロッキー山荘に隠退して、今では五反百姓になつて妻と共に農耕を樂しんでいる。在米五十年の間に、世界戰爭が二度、經濟恐慌が二回、大統領は九回變つた。一九五三年五月米国市民となつた。最早墓地も買つているので、今日こそは自分の最後の日かも知れないと思つて毎日最善の努力をしている。あとに續く若い人々に祝福を祈つている。

私はこの道をたつたひとりで歩いてきた （三）

妣田圭子

口新聞記者になつた

こんなことから、卒業すると二、三の新聞社から誘いがきた。他社にも心ひかれるものがあつたが、けつきよく毎日新聞社の學藝部にはいつた。おさげの學藝部員である。はじめて社會人として自分の机の前にすわつたとき、電話のベルが鳴りひびいた。私の家に電話がなかつたから電話には弱い。そのうえ室内は騒音そのもので、ちつとも聞こえない。

私は大聲でいつた。

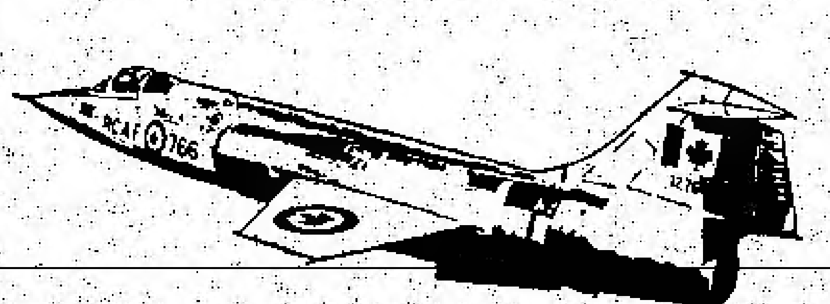
『しずかにして。聞こえないわ』

隣りにいたおじさんが、ガッと私の肩をつかんでどなつた。

『しずかにしろだつて、お嬢さん。あんたはえらいんだぞ。われわれより月給が高いんだぞ。しずかにしろとはなんだ。新聞社にはいつたからにはね、きみ、新聞人はね、片方の耳で電話を聞き、いま一つの耳で隣りの人の話を聞き、口では電話の返事をしながら、目は新聞を讀み、頭はあしたのことを考えるんだ』

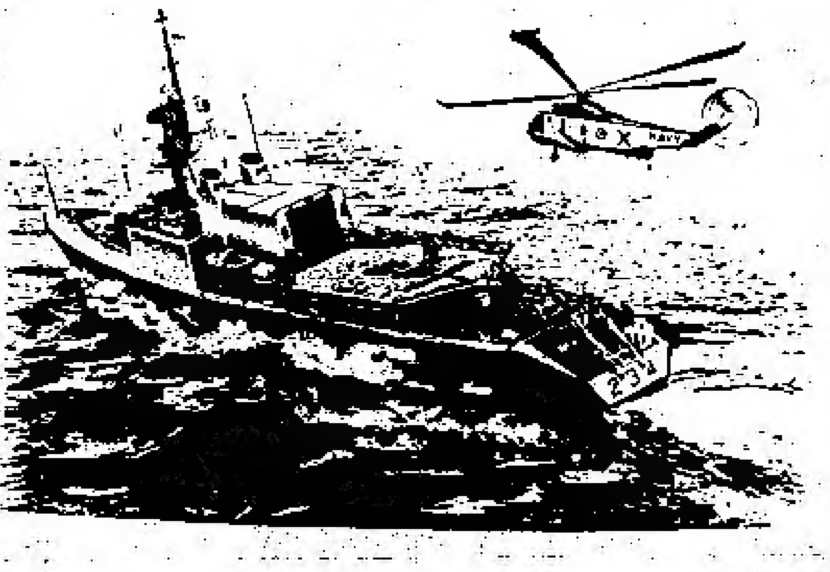
私はぼんやりとその人の顔を見た。むしように悲しくなつたが、泣くものかと心は叫んだ。走つて歸つてお母さんに言いつけるわけにはゆかぬ。私は入社しにくい新聞社へ、迎えられてはいつた人間だ。よし、片方の耳で電話を聞き、片方の耳で隣りの人の話を聞、目でものを讀みつつ頭はあしたのことを考えてやろうと決心した。いま、どんなにいそがしくても、どんどん仕事がはかどるのは、このときに新聞社できたえられたおかげである。

體の弱い私は、よく熱を出した。どうせ死ぬのならと私は三十九度の熱があつてもふろにはいり、翌朝五時の汽車で地方へたつという日もあつた。そして私はいままで少しもしなかつた勉強を猛烈にやり出した。



軍力强化のため

三軍を統合して



カナダ軍に入つて奉仕し 習得し そして旅行する絶好の機会であります。統合によつて軍人を職業とすることを考慮するに値いします。あなたがもしカナダ軍隊の高度標準に達し得る資格があると考えれば 一生の職業として 報酬がよく 興味あるものになりましよう。

世界で最も近代的な軍隊のことについてより多く知りたいと思えば 各地方のカナダ軍隊志願係に問合わすべきです。

今こそカナダ軍隊に入り奉仕し 習得し また旅行する好機であります

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カナダ・トロント市
ニューカナデアン

ドリオン報告で司法大臣が辭任

野黨の追求少く議會は休會

【オタワ】ケベック州のドリオン裁判長が、オタワ政府から任命されて、閣僚補佐官がカナダの禁制賣買ボスと目されるリバードのためボンドを積み一時釋放させようと、ワイロを使ったケースを調査させていたのが完了、その報告書が今週ピアソン首相の手許に送られた結果、ギー・ファブロー司法大臣は首相に辭表を提出、受理された。ファブロー大臣は『部下のミステークは自分の責任である』として引責辭職したものであるが、首相の勧告によつて閣内にふみ止まることに同意し、他のポストが與えられることになつている。

ピアソン首相はドリオン報告による、第一段的な處置としてファブロー大臣の辭任を受理したもので、報告中にあらわれて、その行動が非難されている人物の處置は今後行われるとほのめかしている。この事件に關與していたとみられたトランブレー現郵政大臣(前移民大臣)は潔白であることが認められた。

爆彈的なドリオン報告書を入手したオタワ各議員はそれを通讀したのち、その報告をもとに與黨政府を徹底的に追求するものとみられていたが、夏季休会をいそぐ野黨派は野黨一議員の質問演說であつさり片づけ七十八日つづいた今議會を去る三十日休会し、夏休みに入つた。

移民相に轉出か

【オタワ】ギー・ファブロー氏は司法大臣を辭めたのち、移民大臣に返り咲くのではないかとの臆測が流布されている。司法大臣には代理としてマクエラス氏が一時的に任命された。

對日感情は好轉

下田駐ソ大使歸國して語る

【東京時事通信】下田駐ソ大使は先週末歸國、記者会見で次のように述べた。

(一)西側ではプレジネフ、コスイギン、ミコヤン三人の間に對立があるとうわさしているが、私のみたかぎりでは非常にうまくいつている。

(二)ソ連の對日感情はきわめて好轉している。

(三)今後の日ソ問題、とくに領事條約についてはすでにソ連側の草案を示しているので、近い將來交渉が開かれると思う。航空協定についても意欲的だが、日本側の『協定に施行開始時期を明記せよ』との要求はいまのところ無理のようだ。これから妥協の可能性をさぐつて、すみやかに交渉をはじめたい。

九州に強雨

【東京】二十四時間中に雨量十三インチも降りつづけた豪雨が九州北部にあり、地崩れがおこつて死者八名負傷者三名を出したと国警が一日發表した。

地崩れは長崎の二住宅を埋め、十六名が生埋めとなつたが、うち六名はやつとのがれ出たのち百五十名の救出隊は八人の死体と二人の負傷者を堀り出した。

日本旗を使って

マレーシア代表が難なく入場

【アルジエ】エーエー會議の崩壊にさいして喜劇の一場面が展開した。エーエー會議に先立つ外相会議ホールに各代表や外相が着席したが、会議はあつさりと閉會された。この會議ではエーエー會議にマレーシアの參加について討議されるはずだった。マレーシアから代表がこのホールに入るのに身許證明もなく、自動車に日本国旗をひるがえしてうまく會議建物に入るという藝當をやつてのけた。參加を許されるのか、否決されるのかの運命を、じかにみようとする苦肉のテクニックというところである。

國連を破壊に導びく

財政的危機取り除け

【香港】ここで憲章が調印された国連二十年記念行事で、国連の財政的危機が、なにもまして大きくクローズアップされた。スチィブンソン米大使は『國連が財政的硬着を打破しなければならない』と强く訴え、これに同調して、フィリピンのロムロ少將も『財政的危機は国連を破壊する』と警告した。

ウタント国連事務總長は国連憲章の修正を求める聲に答え『国連憲章は不完全ではなく、むしろ我々の慾求することと政策が不完全なので、時としては二十年前にたてられた用途と主旨に反對することで、かかる聲があげられるのである』と述べ、最大の障害は權力政治をふりまわすからであると述べた。

新聞法上院へ

【オタワ】野黨側の『言論自由を奪う獨裁的法案』とする强い反對にもかかわらず、カナダ内の新聞所有を外国人から守る法案は今週上院に回付された。下院での新民主黨提出の修正案も一〇二票對七八票で否決された。

この法案はカナダ国内の新聞、雜誌の所有權をカナダ人にのみとするものである。

土產持込み

日本で簡素化

【東京時事通信】大藏省は海外渡航者が歸國の際もち歸るみやげ品に對する稅率を簡素化したい考えである。現在入国者は香水二オンス、時計二個、タバコ二百本、その他携帶品五万圓以上のものについては課稅されるが、稅率は品物ごとに變わるうえ、CIF價格に換算するので、入国時の稅關手續きにかなりの時間がかかる。このため同省ではみやげ品を上級、中級、下級の三品目程度に分類、一定の稅率にする方針で、佛、獨、豪州の例を檢討しており、この方針が決まれば、四十一年度から實施したい考えである。

電話一つで金を借す

醉客に即刻サービス

【東京】いい氣分になつてバーでのみつづけるうち、所持金を使い果たすという左黨には共通問題のインスタント解決を日本人は案出した。

常連の一人となつているバーで美人のホステスにサービスされ、薄暗い光りとソフトな音樂とお酒がほどよく調和しているところで『もしもし』と電話一つすれば、樂しい夕べが救われるというのである。

バーから電話をかけるとものの二、三分して、身だしなみのよい實業家があらわれ、普通サラリーマンの月給二ヵ月分、二百弗までを耳をそろえてその場で渡してくれる。

金融会社の代表者は『またごひいきを』とねんごろに頭をさげて『お樂しみ』といい殘して去る。酔客に担保などと野暮なことはいわない。ただ身分證明書をちよつと拜見し、サインして貰えばすべてオーケーだという。

日米航空協定は妥結!

【東京時事通信】日米航空協定交渉は二十四日の武內駐米大使とマン國務次官との会談を皮切りに實質的に開始されていたが、政府筋が三十日明らかにしたところによると、交渉は事實上妥結し、七月十二日から始まる日米合同委員會で正式合意に達する見通しとなつた。

マン次官補と武內大使との會談で、日航のニューヨーク以遠乘り入れを認める條件として(一)日本側がすでに得ているサンフランシスコ、ロサンゼルスからのカナダ、中南米に對する以遠權を放棄する(二)米機の東京乘り入れ以遠權を無制限に認める、などを示したといわれるが、運輸省を中心にこの案に對する態度を協議した結果、妥結に踏み切るハラを固めたもの。

カナダ太平洋航空社長急死

【晩市】ブッシ・パイロットから身をおこし、カナダ太平洋航空会社の社長に一九四七年就任して以來、同航空を國際的ラインにまで發展させたグラント・マッコナキー氏(五六)は商用旅行中、加州ロング・ビーチで心臓マヒで急死した。

三分の一英に歸る

社會的相違で

【ロンドン】昨年度カナダに移住した新移民は合計十一万二千人で、一九五八年以來の最高數字だが、このうち約三万人は英本国からの移住者であり、今年は昨年以上の英国系移民を迎えることになろうと移民省當局ではいつている。しかし、毎年入加する英系移民の約三分の一は、カナダに一、二年滯在しては、もうたくさんだとさつさと本国に引き揚げてしまうという理由の主要点は、英國もカナダも英語國で社會的にもなんらの相違もないと考えてきたのが、現實はそうでないことを体驗したからだという。

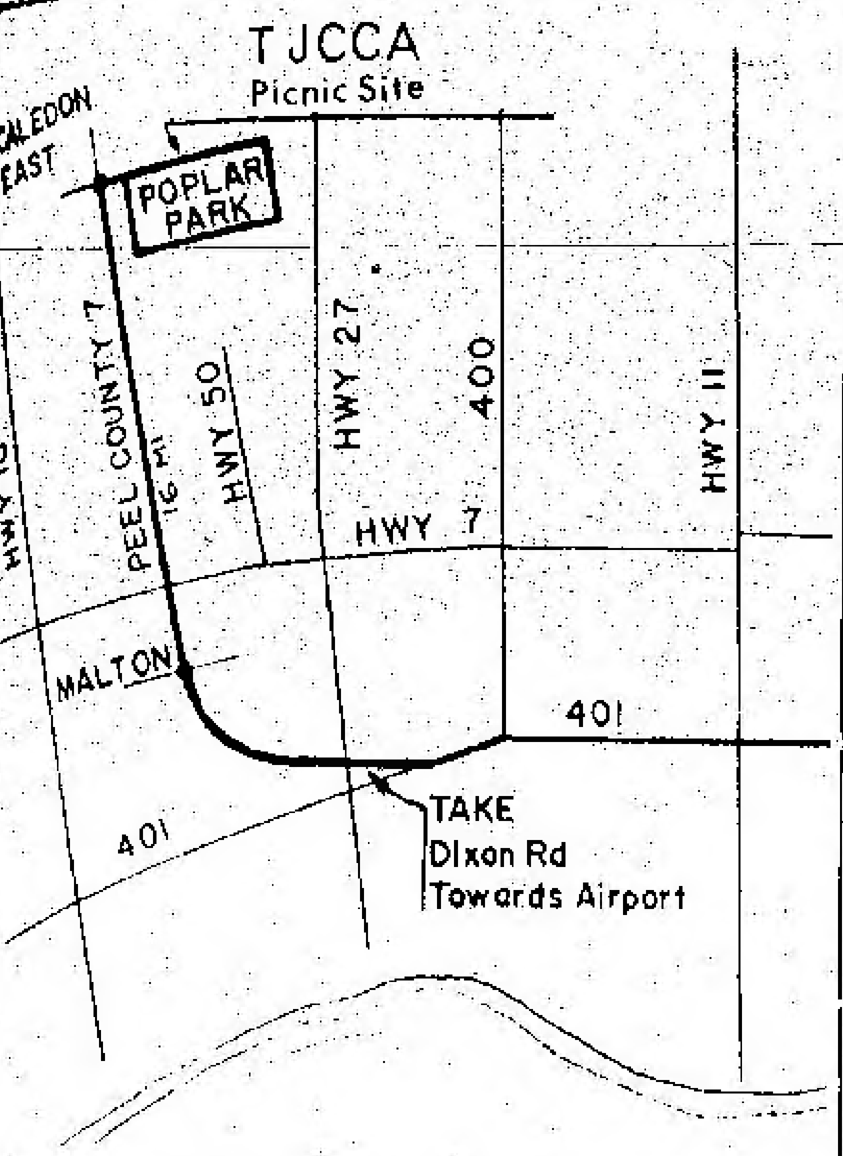
セイロン援助

日加ら六カ國

【ロンドン】カナダをふくむ六カ國が、財政的緊急援助をセイロンに與えることに同意した。カナダのほか英、豪、米、西獨及び日本の六カ國は、昨年三月、セナナヤケ新政權が誕生して以來、セイロンは入超危機になやまされているので、緊急的援助として、現金を貸與するつもりである。

このほど世界銀行使節團がセイロンを訪問、同國の財政困難を調査した結果、即時二千五百万弗を貸し與えることを進言、六カ國がこれに呼應することになつたもの。

Dates and Doings



CLIP OUT AND SAVE!

16th Annual Toronto JCCA Picnic This Sunday

TORONTO.—The 16th Annual Japanese Canadian Citizens' Association Community Picnic will be held on July 4th at Poplar Park, Caledon East.

The picnic committee has amassed the complete spectrum of picnic entertainment such as games, races, bingo, martial art demonstrations, food, drinks, odori, golf, music and dancing.

All "youngsters" over 75 will be admitted free of charge. Admission for adults 75 cents, children (6 to 12) 25 cents, and kiddies (1 to 5) will be admitted free. All ground tickets carry free ice cream, pop, and a chance at the "fukubiki".

There will be bus service from Toronto. All those interested should make reservations by calling Mr. Kameoka at 368-9934.

Everyone is cordially invited to attend one of the biggest annual Japanese Canadian functions held in Canada.

T. JCCA

* * *

Tor. Seicho-No-Ie English Group Off For Summer

TORONTO.—Members of the Toronto Seicho-No-Ie English Language Study Group recessed for the summer this week. Mr. Bob Shigeishi presided at the final meeting of the season held at the Greenwood Ave. headquarters.

Quoting from the writings of founder Dr. Masaharu Taniguchi, Mr. Shigeishi spoke on the importance of the constant practice of Shinsokan (meditation) in the midst of the problems of daily living. This was later the subject for general discussion.

News of plans to construct a Seicho-No-Ie headquarters in Los Angeles was greeted with a unanimous decision to send a goodwill donation to aid this project.

Guest speaker was Mr. Gibson Hayashi, advisor to the English study group, providing liaison between Japanese and English language groups.— M.H.

* * *

Father Leduc Taking Children To Summer Camp

MONTREAL.—Once again this summer Father Leduc will be taking interested children daily to his Summer Camp. As this will be a day's outing, each child is asked to bring his lunch and to be at the Mission by 10:00 a.m. every morning, unless the children can be picked up on the way to the camp.

For further information please phone Father at 725-1215.

All families wishing to enroll their young sons or daughters in Father's Kindergarten which will be starting in September are asked to advise Father Leduc of their intentions as soon as possibie

Mont. Bulletin

* * *

Hamilton Buddhist Church Holds Picnic On July 11

HAMILTON, Ont.—The Hamilton Buddhist Church will be holding their annual picnic on Sunday, July 11th starting approximately one o'clock at Dunbarn Park, near Alberton.

This is the same locale as last year's successful outing so it should not be too difficult to find.

A cordial invitation is extended to all our members and friends to attend and join in the fun-filled games and activities.

H.B.C.

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Nisei Mission Hold 10th Anniversary Family Bible Camp

The Canadian Japanese Mission will sponsor its 10th Anniversary Family Bible Camp at the beautiful Fairhavens Resort, situated some 6 miles north-east of Beaverton on Highway 48. The site is really ideal for such a camp because it has all the requirements — warm water for swimming, acres of lawn for recreation and exploration, row-boats for fishing and modern washrooms for comfort. Besides, it is less than two hours by car from Metropolitan Toronto.

This year the camp will be held for 9 exciting and fun-packed days, July 31st to August 8th. Those who cannot come for the full length of camp can make special arrangements for the two week-ends. Pre-registration deadline has been set for July 10th, and those who register before then will save $1.00 per child.

The members of the 1965 camp staff are: Director—Rev. E. S. Yoshida; Missionary Speaker—Rev. and Mrs. H. Fisher, veteran missionaries from Japan; Issei Speaker—Rev. J. F. Horisaki of Montreal; Camp Business Manager and Sports Director—Mr. Harry Yoshida; Assist. Sports Director—Mr. Henry Ichikawa; Camp Nurse—Miss Kathy Saito; Camp Registrar—Mrs. Mary Ichikawa; Cooks—Mesdames—Toshiko Yokota, Kimie Yoshida and Yoko Yoshida; Counselors and Teachers—Miss JoAnne Ui, Miss Joan Yokota, Miss Kathy Saito, Mrs. Lois Stewart, Mrs. Mary Nakano, Messrs. Danny Omura, Mits Toyama, Jits Hayashida, Charles Webster and Paul Tanaka.

The bulk of the mornings will be given to singing, Vacation Bible School, handicraft and group discussions. The entire afternoon is free for organized sports, swimming, fishing and boating. The evenings will be taken up with films, Bible stories and campfire sing-songs. At least one trip to Lake Simcoe is also planned.

The camp is for the whole family—children, young people, young adults and Issei. There are duplex cottages for married couples and dormitory cabins for the younger set. And the rates are very low: adults—$22.00; students—$16.00; children (6-12 years inclusive)—$13.00; children under 6 are free. A special discount of 10% is allowed for families sending 3 or more and 20% for families sending 5 or more.

Camp folders are still available by writing or calling Rev. E. S. Yoshida, 12 Simpson Ave., Toronto 6, Ont., 466-8506. Register right away for the camp "Where God blesses and the water refreshes!"

C.J.M.

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Personal Notes Across Canada

Marriages

KOBAYASHI-HIDAKA

TORONTO. — Miss Susan Kobayashi, daughter of Mr. and the late Mrs. Denbie Kobayashi of Okanagan Centre, B.C., became the bride of Mr. Kunio Hidaka, son of Mrs. Kumo Hidaka of Toronto, on June 5th, 1965.

The couple honeymooned to Okanagan Centre for a visit with Mr. Kobayashi. A reception was held for the couple at Vernon, B.C. on June 21st.

Susan and Kunio Hidaka are both well-known in the Toronto Japanese Canadian community, especially for their work in furthering the Japanese Canadian Cultural Centre.

* * *

SHIRAISHI-KUSHIDA

TORONTO. — The Toronto Buddhist Church on June 5th, 1965 was the setting for the marriage of Miss Shirley Yukiko Shiraishi, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Isamu Shiraishi of Toronto, and Mr. Takashi Kushida, formerly Yoshida, son of Mr. and Mrs. Tozo Yoshida of Toronto. Ceremony was officiated by the Rev. Newton Ishiura.

A reception followed at the China House. The couple left for a honeymoon in the United States.

* * *

KOHARA-KAMIYA

TORONTO. — On June 12th, 1965 at St. George Norway Church Miss Marge Yasuko Kohara, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Akihei Kohara of Toronto, became the bride of Mr. Archie Atsushi Kamiya, son of Mr. and Mrs. Jiro Kamiya of Vancouver. The ceremony was officiated by the Arch Deacon E. R. Bagley.

A reception followed at the Town and Country.

A week later another reception was held for the couple at the W. K. Gardens in Vancouver, B.C.

The couple will reside in Toronto.

CARD OF THANKS

We wish to express our sincerest gratitude to our friends and relatives for their kind thoughts and expressions of sympathy and floral tributes received during our recent bereavement of a beloved wife and mother, Nobuko Nakanishi.

Mr. Motoaki Nakanishi
Mr. & Mrs. Paul T. Takaoka
Mr. & Mrs. Bob Y. Takaoka
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A Japanese Canadian History . . . .

The Japanese Canadians In Montreal

By FRED BRUEMMER
(of Montreal Gazette)

Of the millions of immigrants to Canada, the Japanese probably got the roughest deal. For half a century they were treated as disfranchised second class citizens.

Finally (in 1934) they were enabled to obtain Canadian citizenship, but when the Second World War came, it didn't help them one bit. After Pearl Harbor Canada's Japanese, whether citizens or not, were indiscriminately treated as enemy aliens.

The first Japanese arrived in Canada at the end of the last century. Their immigration was encouraged, because cheap labor was needed to build railroads. Most came from the southern 'kens' (prefectures) of Japan, from Wakayama-ken, Hiroshima-ken Fukuoka-ken, Kumamoto-ken and Shiga-ken, and especially from Miomura or Mio-village. (There is a Mio association in Toronto).

In 1896 less than 1,000 Japanese lived in Canada. Five years later there were already close to 5,000 and by 1921 their number had increased to 15,868.

At first single men came with no intention of staying permanently. They meant to save money and return to Japan.

But relatively few did. Those who stayed eventually wanted to get married and since they had neither money nor time to return for a courting trip, they asked relatives or friends to do the courting for them.

When a prospective bride had been found, photographs were exchanged and, if both parties were pleased, the 'picture bride' came to Canada. The system was economical and popular, even if it led to occasional disillusionment as in the case of the bride who arrived only to find her groom had sent her not his picture, but one of a young and handsome friend.

Her real groom turned out to be middle-aged and rather disappointing. Apart from such slips, the system flourished until 1920, when the Japanese government no longer issued passports to picture brides.

The hard-working Japanese soon aroused the fears of organized labor. There was an anti-Japanese riot in Vancouver in 1907 and heavy pressure was exerted on the federal government to stop the influx of Japanese.

In 1908 a "gentlemen's agreement" was reached between the governments of Canada and Japan, whereby Japan agreed to cut the number of emigrants to Canada to 400 a year.

The agreement was revised in 1923. The number of immigrants was reduced to 150 a year and all control was transferred to Canada.

Many of the Japanese were fishermen and this became their main occupation in Canada. By 1919 half of British Columbia's fishing licences were owned by Japanese. This brought angry protests from non-Japanese fishermen, and gradually the number of licences given to Japanese was reduced until they owned only 12 percent in 1940.

At the same time the employment of Japanese in mining and on railroads was curtailed.

Tenaciously, the Japanese looked for other employment. Thousands started farming in the Fraser Valley and later in Okanagan Valley. Others turned to small-scale commercial enterprises.

Since they were spurned by most of B.C.'s occidental population, they kept to themselves. Few issei (first generation immigrants) learned English and they built 60 Japanese schools to make sure their children, the nisei or second genertion, would learn Japanese.

By 1941, there were 23,149 Japanese in Canada, 96 percent of them in British Columbia, 8,458 in Vancouver alone. On the whole they had prospered. This, in part, may have been the cause of some fairly strong anti-Japanese feelings, even before Pearl Harbor. In early 1941 the Vancouver Sun headlined "Fishermen Want Ban On Japanese."

When the attack on Pearl Harbor came on Dec. 7, 1941, the first reaction was one of mature restraint. Wrote the Vancouver Daily Province in an editorial: "Our quarrel is with Japan not with Japanese nationals here or people of Japanese blood. To these . . . is due every consideration."

But soon these voices of moderation were lost amongst the strident chorus of self-proclaimed patriots, whose theme song was "Let's get rid of the Japanese."

Later it became sadly evident that expectation of quick profit was at least as strong a motive as real patriotism. Those who were loudest in their demands to have the Japanese expelled, were the first to buy Japanese property at cut-rate prices.

The Government first confiscated Japanese fishing boats, then closed Japanese schools and later designated a 100 mile deep coastal strip in B.C. as "protected area" from which all Japanese were to be deported. For the duration of the war all Japanese, whether Canadian citizens (17,225 were) or not, were treated as aliens. Japanese property, from farms to cars, was impounded and sold, often at a fraction of its value.

The B.C. Security Commission moved more than 2,000 men to road construction camps in the interior. About 4,000 persons were permitted to relocate voluntarily in eastern Canada. More than 12,000 were settled in some of B.C.'s hurriedly rehabilitated ghost towns in the interior.

Although large numbers of nisei volunteered for army service, they were rejected in the beginning.

When it became evident that the Japanese' loyalty, despite the treatment they received, lay with Canada, the government decided to make use of them in the factories of eastern Canada.

An order in council, passed in 1943, empowered the minister of labor to "require, by order, any person of Japanese origin in any place in Canada to proceed to any other place in Canada at such time and in such manner as he may prescribe."

The effect of this order was far-reaching. In 1941, 22,096 Japanese lived in B.C., and only 1,053 in the rest of Canada, 48 of them in Quebec. In 1951 the situation was nearly reversed. Only 7,169 Japanese were left in B.C., while 14,494 lived in other parts of Canada, mainly in Ontario (8,581), Alberta (3,336) and Quebec (1,137).

Now there are more than 10,000 Japanese in Toronto alone. Roughly 1,600 live in Quebec, about 1,500 of them in Montreal. The once tightly-grouped, rather clannish Japanese, clustered in the corner of one province, were forcibly dispersed during the war and are now scattered over the entire country.

Montreal, where only a handful of Japanese lived before the war, soon became a favorite goal for many of the uprooted B.C. Japanese. The city lived up to its reputation of being both cosmopolitan and tolerant and while Japanese in other provinces had to endure a good deal of unpleasantness during the war, few, if any, cases of overt hostility or discrimination occurred in Montreal.

At its peak in 1946, the Japanese community in Montreal was estimated at nearly 3,000, but since then it has dwindled to half that number, as families returned to B.C. or moved to Ontario, which now has the largest Japanese population of any province.

Considering that many of the Japanese who settled in Montreal had been forest workers, farmers or fishermen, they adapted quickly to working conditions in a big city. Most settled in the northern portion of Montreal, where apartments were relatively easy to get.

In 1945, 10 Japanese met at the home of Sokichi Ito to found the Norino-kai, the congregation of Dharma, devoted to the teachings of Buddha.

At first they held prayer meetings at various rented halls. In 1959 the Buddhists acquired an old building on St. Urban St., renovated it and opened their church in 1962. Since they had no priest, they were not recognized as a parish and buddhist couples wanting to marry had to either go to Toronto or ask the minister of the Japanese United Church to perform the ceremony.

In August 1964 the small congregation (100 adults and about 50 children) brought a priest from Japan, Rev. Shigi Okada.

The Japanese in Montreal, as elsewhere, form three distinct groups: the issei, who prefer to speak Japanese and hold strongly to Japanese customs; the nisei, who feel more Canadian than Japanese, speak both languages but often prefer English; and the sansei, or third generation, the nisei's children, who usually speak little or no Japanese, feel wholly Canadian and retain few Japanese customs.

This separation is evident in the congregation of Montreal's Japanese United Church, led by Rev. Y. Ono. The congregation was founded in 1946 by 55 Japanese, all issei. In 1952, 45 nisei struck out on their own and, until five years ago, issei and nisei, parents and children, formed two separate congregations attending the same church.

Now a Japanese service is held for the issei, an English service for the nisei and once a month (and on special occasions, such as Easter or Christmas) both congregations join in a bilingual service. Now the issei congregation numbers 50, while the nisei have increased to over 100. Their new church is on Champagneur Ave.

The Japanese Catholic Mission was started in 1951 by Fr. Labrecque, a Sulpitian priest who had lived many years in Japan. It was first located at 176 Sherbrooke St. E., until funds became available to build the present church, community hall and school on Rousselot St.

This mission was officially opened by Paul-Emile Cardinal Leger (who also had been, for many years, a missionary in Japan) in 1964. The mission has a kindergarten and Fr. Guy Leduc makes a twice-daily 20 mile trip to collect the children and to bring them home again.

His mission boasts the only school bus in Montreal equipped with a television set (made in Japan). Not all the children are Japanese. Since there is space and the charge is nominal, some of the Japanese' occidental friends send their children to the Japanese kindergarten.

The kids get along marvellously in a delightful mixture of Japanese, English and French.

"We have one little girl of Lithuanian origin, who has learnt a lot of Japansee," said Miss Keiko Takada, the kindergarten teacher.

The Japanese have integrated quickly and successfully in Montreal. Many are skilled workers and a proportionately very large number are engineers, architects, doctors and members of other professions.

This perfectionism is perhaps best exemplified in two ancient Japanese traditions, the tea ceremony and flower arrangement. Both are practiced in Montreal by Japanese families; both strive for a sort of serene perfection; and both are acquiring increasing numbers of occidental adepts in Montreal who learn the ancient arts from Japanese teachers here.

When I asked Mrs. Mieko Watanabe how long it takes to learn the tea ceremony, she said with a smile: "A lifetime." Perfection, in other words, is something one can strive for, but never achieve.

Mrs. Watanabe studied the Cha-no-yu or tea ceremony at the famous Ura-senke school in Kyoto. More than 2,000,000 Japanese have attended this school which has been run by the same family for 15 generations. The tea ceremony is a stylized ritual, where each movement is controlled, and each gesture has its meaning.

The art of ikebana or flower arrangement is equally ancient, dating back to the 15th century. The basic aims are simplicity and harmony, but the real purpose goes beyond that. Mrs. Kina Kuwabara, who lives in N.D.G. and has taught ikebana for 25 years, calls it "an aesthetic ritual with mystic overtones."

"Ikebana is a period for quiet composure and study, a practice to cultivate serenity," Mrs. Kuwabara said. "Among my pupils in Montreal are many office girls. When they arrive here, they are edgy and tired. But once they start to work on their flower arrangements, they become peaceful and happy."

Ikebana may be called a "paysage stylise." It is a recreation of floral growth, and in its abstract form must express continued growth and vitality and hence, life. Its beauty lies in the unbalanced line, which is an essentially Japanese concept. There are three basic types of arrangements: moribana, a flower arrangement on a flat base; nage-ire, an arrangement placed in a deep vase or wickerwork-basket; and bonkei, a winter arrangement with driftwood or bare branches as the main element.

Each of these floral schemes has three essential parts: "shin," a tall slender branch, symbolizing heaven, since it points towards the sun; "soi," a branch (or flower) two-thirds the length of the first, meaning earth; and "kae," a third, still shorter branch, symbolizing man.

It is now 20 years since the Japanese came suddenly and not exactly voluntarily to Montreal. Most of them thought of this stay as merely temporary, intending to return to B.C. after the war. When return became possible, most Japanese kept postponing it.

Without having become fully aware of it they had sunk roots in Montreal and in the end most stayed and became Montrealers. They assimilated with relative ease, yet they retained their beautiful customs and traditions.

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"Econ. Discrimination..."

(Cont. From Page 1)

yal College of Surgery of Canada.

And after coming to Canada in 1962, he worked at McGill University as a research fellow and teacher for 18 months.

After applying to the Ontario college for the enabling certificate to take the MCC exam, he said, he was put off for many months.

In April, 1965, the college told him his file was lost and three weeks ago his application was rejected.

Dr. Suresh Anand, 33, a chest expert and chief resident at New Mt. Sinai Hospital, said that by withholding licenses from immigrant doctors the college keeps available a "cheap hospital labor" supply.

After taking his medical degree at an Indian university, doing postgraduate work in England and the U.S., and holding the position of chief resident in chest medicine at the National Jewish Hospital in Denver, Dr. Anand earns a little more than $75 a week at New Mt. Sinai.

Dr. Anand said it was ironic that at New Mt. Sinai during the past two years he has taught 40 internes, who are now licensed to practise while he is not.

The doctors have no doubt they would pass the exam, which they said is "on the order of a fourth year medical exam."

They don't believe racial discrimination is involved, and they all have good relationships with their colleagues.

The doctors hope to meet this week with other immigrants with similar problems to form a committee and try to approach the proper authorities.

Thos. T. Onizuka, B.A.
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[illegible] VICTORIA ST., TORONTO
[illegible] — [illegible]